

McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO 14

BOROUGH COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

An Ordinance Passed Against Drunkenness and Loafing

SHOULD HAVE A GOOD EFFECT

An Effort Will Be Made to Get Rid of the Local Bums and Loafers—Monthly Bills—Assessment for 1912 Levied—Other Business Transacted.

At the regular meeting of the Smethport borough council held in the city building on Monday evening, much important business was transacted, among which was an ordinance intended to clear this place of a few local drunken loafers who, for the past few years, have been a nuisance and a menace to the welfare of this town. These loafers have long been suspected of making a practice of making friends with unsuspecting strangers who come to this place and assisting them in becoming so intoxicated that they lose their senses and then leading them off to some sequestered spot and going through their pockets and relieving them of all money and other negotiable valuables. Therefore this drastic ordinance which should rid the town of them.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 8:20 o'clock, and the following members were present: Backus, Brennan, Daly, Denning, Engstrom, Irons and Raymer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were read:

John Cransie, labor \$ 1.50
Fred Kessler, labor 2.00
J. W. Simpkins, labor 1.50
John Cransie, St. Commis. 60.00
Bell Tel. Co., telephone 50
V. B. Bouton, solicitor 14.00
Smethport Water Co., water 47.50
Smethport Water Co., hydrants 267.91
Frank McCarthy, police 60.00

Moved by Brennan and seconded by Irons that Water Company's bill for putting in hydrants be laid on the table until there is more money in the hands of the treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Daly and seconded by Brennan that balance of bills read be paid. Carried.

President Backus reported that he had appointed Daly and Denning as a committee to have charge of the erection of the tower and bell for the new fire alarm donated by Hon. Henry Hamlin.

Complaint was made by H. Hamlin that surface water had been turned onto his garden and was ruining same. He also requested a cross-walk near his house. Street Commissioner Cransie was instructed to look up the matter and protect him against the water trouble. The cross-walk question was referred to the sidewalk committee.

John Carlson and Peter Dolke had similar water complaints, which were referred to the street commissioner.

The levying of borough taxes for the year 1912 was then discussed and it was decided that inasmuch as the sewer bond indebtedness was so small the balance could be paid out of the general fund and remove the necessity of levying a tax for this fund. It was also decided to leave the other taxes the same as last year. It was moved by Daly and seconded by Engstrom that the following tax be levied on the last assessment of the borough, viz., \$479,117.00; 10 mills for general purposes and 7 1/2 for paving bond fund. Carried.

The burgess reported \$9.50 received from fines during March, 1912.

Moved by Irons and seconded by Brennan that the committee appointed by the president to look after the erection of fire alarm tower be approved by the borough council. Carried.

Proposed ordinance No. 87, read:

Ordinance No. 87.

Relating to loafing and drunkenness within the Borough of Smethport.

Be it enacted and it is hereby ordained by the burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, that on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to be found either habitually loitering or drunk upon the public streets, at the public houses, or at any other place within the limits of said Borough. Any person found guilty of a violation of this or-

dinance, shall upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace, be fined in any sum not less than three dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and in default of payment of said fine, be confined in the Borough Lockup for a period not exceeding five days or in the County Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Moved by Denning and seconded by Irons that Ordinance No. 87 be passed. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 9:45.

AUSTIN PEOPLE FRIGHTENED.

Survivors of the Austin Flood Get Another Scare Tuesday Night.

Austin, Pa., April 2.—Terror struck into the hearts of the people in this devastated valley late to-night when water began to pour over the spillway of the 24-foot timber dam, owned by the Bayless Pulp & Paper company, two miles above the town. In great alarm the majority of the 900 citizens who have remained here since the disaster of September 30 last, which cost 80 lives, began flocking to the hills in a pouring rain.

The citizens of Costello, a village three miles down the valley, were also warned and many of them left their homes for the night. Relief workers have been rushed to the dam from several places.

The drizzling rain turned to a wet snow just before midnight and the ground was soon covered with an inch of slush. The citizens suffered severely.

The wooden dam which is now threatened, was constructed after the first break in the concrete dam. It was built to confine the water while repairs were being made on the concrete structure. The volume of water behind the dam is estimated at 75,000,000 gallons.

AT THE LYCEUM.

The Howell-Keith Stock Company The Balance of Week.

The Howell-Keith Stock Company opened a week's engagement at the Smethport Lyceum Monday night and despite the inclement weather played "At Cripple Creek" to a fair-sized audience. Tuesday night "The Great Diamond Robbery" was presented, and last night "St. Elmo" was the bill.

The company is a well balanced one and is pleasing its patrons. Miss Desmond, who takes the leading roles, is an exceptionally clever and pleasing actress, as well as possessing an unusually fine soprano voice and her songs between the acts have made a decided hit with real music lovers. The two Desmond children, aged three and six years, are extremely clever in songs and dialogue and are alone worth the price of admission.

To-night this company will present "Convict 999," and on Friday evening "Lady Audley's Secret." At Saturday's matinee they present that great Western play, "The Girl from the Stampede," and Saturday night "A Fight for a Mine." The last evening a 100-piece dinner set will be given to some person in the audience.

HOLY WEEK AT ST. LUKE'S.

Services for Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Easter Sunday.

Services at St. Luke's Easter Day: Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock; Holy Communion with special music and sermon at 10:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. The children will sing their Easter Carols at the evening service.

Services on Thursday, April 4th: Holy Communion at 8:00 a. m.; morning prayer, 10:30 o'clock; evening prayer and preparation for Easter Communion at 7:30 o'clock.

Good Friday: Morning prayer at 10:30; Three Hours' Service and preaching of the Cross, 12:00 to 3:00 p. m.; Children's service, 4:00 p. m.; evening prayer and intercessions at 7:30 p. m.

Saturday—Easter Even: Holy Communion at 8:00 a. m.; morning prayer at 10:30; Baptism, at 4:00 p. m.; evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock.

DR. J. V. McALPIN.

On account of the Annual Clinic of the Odontological Society, April 8, 9, 10, in Pittsburgh, my office will be closed on those days.

Subscribe for The Miner.

THE ALLEN GANG.

All But Two Have Been Captured or Have Surrendered.

The desperate and bloody battles that were predicted in the capture of the Allen clan have not materialized and still all of this clan that is wanted by the authorities, except two, have either surrendered or have been captured. Right after the bloody affair at the Hillsville count-house, a posse surrounded old Sid Allen's home and in the battle that followed Mrs. Allen was killed and old Sid was wounded and captured. Since that time there has been no bloodshed in the capture of the rest of the gang, although at the time it was said that the Allens were uncompromising and would sell their lives as dearly as possible.

These facts all tend to substantiate a story of the life, character and disposition of the Allen clan as told by John H. Rooney, son of the late John F. Rooney, to some friends while here to his father's funeral last week. During the past few years Mr. Rooney has spent some time in the Hillsville country and became acquainted with the history of the Allen clan as it is known in that community.

He says that, although somewhat exaggerated, the newspaper stories of the feudal record of the Allens in days long gone by is true and that to a great extent they depended on their sharp eyes and the quickness of their trigger fingers for justice. But, he said, for the past few years they had been living a quiet and peaceful life. However, when Sheriff Webb was running for that office he made his campaign on the strength that he was not afraid of the Allen clan and that he would break them if he got the chance. After he was elected he served notice on Floyd Allen that he had a chattel mortgage on a pair of mules that Floyd had innocently purchased without knowing anything about the said mortgage. Although the mules cost Allen upwards of \$300 he turned them over to the sheriff and made no fuss about it. The sheriff made some brags about how he would humiliate the Allens, and later when he got a chance he arrested two of Allen's nephews, aged about 16 and 17 years, and after putting them in handcuffs drove several miles out of his way on his return to the county seat to pass Floyd Allen's home. When he reached the Allen home he stopped and called Floyd Allen out to show him his nephews in irons. This infuriated Floyd and producing a gun he made the sheriff take the irons off the boys and take them to town in the usual way.

When Floyd came to town to fix up the case for the boys, who had disturbed a religious meeting or something of the sort, he was arrested on a charge of interfering with an officer. Old Floyd said he would pay any reasonable fine for interfering with the sheriff, but swore he never would serve time in jail for making him take the irons off these boys.

And when he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for this offense by Judge Nasse in the Hillsville court house the bloody battle that has stirred the whole country was started. This does not justify the actions of the Allen clan, but it explains why these mountaineers were so determined and desperate.

The Port Allegany Greenhouses will have plants and cut flowers for sale in the Holder store Friday and Saturday, April 5th and 6th. Carnations are better at less price than last season. If those wishing Roses, Violets, Sweet Peas, Daffodils, Azalias, Sprites, Hyacinths, "Carnations" or Lilies will write a card to the Port Allegany Greenhouses, Port Allegany, Pa., before Friday, April 5th, they will be better able to secure what they wish before they are all gone. Thanking you for your patronage in the past and for kind words stating satisfaction of orders received during the year, we are yours for service, 21 The Port Allegany Greenhouses.

Several times this band has been placed in the most trying circumstances, but by careful management and perseverance they put themselves in first-class condition and are making rapid strides to the front, so now the future outlook is very bright. This dance will be carefully handled in every respect. At 8:00 p. m. the band will give a concert on Main street. Immediately following the concert the band will proceed to the Lyceum where the dance will begin. The music for this dance will be furnished by the band and Chadwick's orchestra of eight pieces. During the evening refreshments will be served on the stage at the rate of 50 per course.

We respectfully solicit your support to this most worthy cause. ***

FOR SALE.

A farm of 96 6-10 acres on Pierce Brook in Keating township, known as the Joe McGill place. Price \$2000. Terms cash.

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AMERICANS IN MEXICO WILL BE PROTECTED

An Ultimatum Is Served on the President of Mexico

THE CABINET TAKES ACTION

Madero Was Instructed to Protect American Citizens and American Interests and to Keep a Certain Railroad Open—Intervention Preparations Still Continue.

Washington, April 2.—Following a meeting of the cabinet to-day an ultimatum was served upon President Madero, commanding that he give adequate protection to the railway line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City so that arms and ammunition due to-morrow can be delivered to American citizens in the capital.

This ultimatum was embodied in a comprehensive cablegram to Ambassador Wilson, instructing him to report at once on the railway conditions. It was stated specifically that any strike that might interfere with the delivery of arms to Americans must be ended by force.

If President Madero is not able to keep open the line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City he has been informed that the gravest consequences will ensue. Interpreted by army officers in Washington this is taken to mean that United States forces will keep the line open for him.

It was pointed out here to-day that if this railway line is not kept open a reversal of the Monroe Doctrine will certainly follow. American citizens will face the disgraceful necessity of seeking protection of a foreign flag on the American continent.

Illustrating the determination of the United States to insure the delivery of these arms, it was admitted to-day that the four transports, the Kilpatrick, Meade, Sumner and McClellan are now fully loaded at Hampton Roads, ready to take 4,500 troops aboard at a moment's notice, should it be found necessary to open the Vera Cruz and Mexico City railway by force. The four transports, according to the quartermaster's department could land troops in Vera Cruz quicker than they could be sent from New Orleans, Galveston or Mobile.

Most significant orders were sent to the entire Atlantic fleet to-day instructing every ship to be at its home port on April 15 to be repaired and refitted for any emergency.

EASTER BAND DANCE.

To Be Held at the Lyceum for the Benefit of the Citizens' Band.

On April 5th one of the most popular dances of the season will be held at the Smethport Lyceum, the net proceeds of which will be turned over to the Citizens' band.

This band was organized on May 22, 1911, and up to the present have been a self-supporting organization. The money realized from this dance will be used toward the payment of the new uniforms which have already been purchased by the managers, and for other incidental expenses, such as new music, etc.

Several times this band has been placed in the most trying circumstances, but by careful management and perseverance they put themselves in first-class condition and are making rapid strides to the front, so now the future outlook is very bright.

This dance will be carefully handled in every respect. At 8:00 p. m. the band will give a concert on Main street. Immediately following the concert the band will proceed to the Lyceum where the dance will begin. The music for this dance will be furnished by the band and Chadwick's orchestra of eight pieces. During the evening refreshments will be served on the stage at the rate of 50 per course.

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MISS BURCH ON HER WAY HOME.

Interesting Letter From Former Smethport Lady, Who Has Been in Chile for 16 Years.

Concepcion, Feb. 28, 1912.

Editor Smethport Miner:

A few weeks ago I sent a short letter to The Miner and I now send another one in which the "very latest news" is written.

I think I mentioned that Cupid had been getting in his work, and on Jan. 28, Rev. G. F. Armit, assisted by Revs. Campbell and Reeder, united in marriage Miss M. Rachel Cousins of Mercer county, Pa., and L. Weyland Ogden of West Virginia. Mr. Ogden was formerly county superintendent of schools in West Virginia, and Miss Cousins is a graduate of Allegheny College and our main room teacher.

After the marriage the next thing was Conference, which had been postponed to Feb. 14th on account of the illness of Bishop of Bristol, at Caliao, Peru. Conference was held in Santiago and was very important owing to the election of delegates to the General Conference in Minneapolis.

Dr. W. F. Rice of Santiago was elected Ministerial delegate and Mrs. Ida Arms of Concepcion, Lay delegate. Rev. J. L. Reeder and wife were granted furloughs, also Miss Adda G. Burch. On April 3rd I leave Valparaiso in company with Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Armit, for New York, after an absence of 16 years from the Home Land. During my stay here I have made many friends who deeply regret my "home going." It seems to me that I shall feel like a sort of Rip Van Winkle to see the many changes that have taken place during my absence.

I hope to send you some "pen pictures" of my trip.

On March 6th school opens. "The Fowler Annex" is still unfinished and the kindergarten will open in its old quarters again. Have just gotten back from a trip to the Fronten, where I said "good-bye" to my good friends there. My time is well filled with packing trunks, etc., and with filling numerous invitations to luncheons, dinners, etc.

This is only to let my Smethport friends know that I shall soon be "out on the Ocean Sailing Homeward bound."

It's to be hoped that sea sickness will not prove to be the bane of my existence this trip.

"Entorices Haeta luego."

ADDA G. BURCH.

Casilla, 250, Concepcion, Chile.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.

The Taft Faction Is Claiming All Delegates Not Expressly Bound to Roosevelt.

The National Taft bureau, in the effort to create and foster a false impression as to the strength of the Taft candidacy, is publishing daily a statement purporting to give exact figures as to the delegates elected to the Republican National convention. They are now claiming to have elected more than 270 delegates for Taft. The best possible commentary upon this claim is the letter written by Congressman McKinley, director of the National Taft bureau, to Mr. Taft on October 23, 1910. Mr. McKinley was then chairman of the Republican Congressional committee and had directed the Congressional campaign of that year. His letter to Mr. Taft was his final report upon the campaign and he put himself on record unequivocally with a claim for the certain election of a Republican House of Representatives. Mr. McKinley said:

"Dear Mr. President:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that every sign points to Republican control of the House of Representatives in the 62nd Congress. This information is based upon what I believe to be reliable reports from practically every one of the so-called 'doubtful' districts. We have made, and are making, substantial gains in districts which we lost in the election of two years ago by a narrow margin.

"Three months ago pessimistic Republicans and optimistic Democrats expressed the belief that this was a Democratic year. This prediction was not shared by yourself, or others charged with responsibility for carrying forward the Republican campaign.

"I am pleased to advise you that there has been a decided change in sentiment in the last few weeks. Democratic hopes are fading and Republican generally are now enthusiastic in their belief that while this may have been a Democratic year in June,

it is a Republican year in November."

Mr. McKinley closed his letter with exactly the same kind of a statement he is now putting out daily about the election of delegates to the Republican National convention, saying "I am looking with the greatest possible confidence to the result." The election to which Mr. McKinley looked forward with such confidence, and which he claimed with the same assurance that now marks his claims for Taft delegates, resulted in a signal Democratic triumph. The Republican majority of 41 in the 61st Congress was changed to a Democratic majority of 64 in the 62nd Congress. These are the indisputable figures of Mr. McKinley's record as a claimer and a prophet.

The Roosevelt National committee has kept with much care a full and accurate record of every district and State convention that has elected delegates to Chicago. Compilation of these figures shows that to date there have been elected 62 delegates favoring the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, 36 delegates favoring the nomination of Mr. Taft, 2 delegates favoring that of Senator Cummins, and 10 that of Senator La Follette. 94 delegates have been elected without instruction. There are pending contests as to 112 delegates. These contests are almost wholly in the Southern states where the Federal office holders' machine has operated regardless of right and decency to jam through the selection of Taft delegates, without regard to the will of Republicans and without consideration of party regularity or precedent. The only other important contests are in Indiana, where in order to secure a show of victory the Taft machine counted the votes of 126 contested delegates to the Indiana State convention upon the question of their own right to sit in that convention. The accompanying table presents in graphic form just what has been done to date in the election of delegates to the Chicago convention:

(First column is Roosevelt; second, Taft; third Cummins; fourth La Follette; fifth, uninstructed; sixth, contested.)

R T C L U N C

Alabama 2 20

Dist. of Columbia 2

Colorado 8

Florida 12

Georgia 2 22

Indiana 8 8 10

Iowa 8 2

Michigan 4 2

Mississippi 20

Missouri 6

New Mexico 6 2

New York 2 84

North Dakota 10

Oklahoma 16 2

Philippines 2

So. Carolina 2 4 10

Tennessee 2 14

Virginia 2 22

Total 62 36 2 10 34 112

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

They Will Hold World Meeting in Washington Next October.

For the first time in the history of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the United States, there will be an international conference of the supreme councils of the world in the western hemisphere in October. The conference will be held in Washington, D. C., which is the seat of the southern jurisdiction, the mother council of the world, and the local bodies are already beginning preparations for it.

This will be the second international council ever held, the first one having been in Brussels a good many years ago. It had been the desire of James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander of the southern jurisdiction, to have the conference held in the new house of the temple now being erected at Sixteenth and S streets northwest, but it seems doubtful at this time if that desire can be realized. Work on the new temple, which is to cost about \$1,250,000, is being carried on as rapidly as substantial construction and artistic requirements will permit; but it is doubtful if the building can be completed earlier than the spring of 1913. It will be, when completed, the handsomest as well as the most expensive symbolic building in the world.

MAPLE SYRUP.

For sale, a few gallons of maple molasses, \$1.50 per gallon. Leave your order at this office or telephone 2R34.

Easter



THE THREE MARYS AT THE TOMB

Victor Hugo's Easter Hope



I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sun-shine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but Heaven lights me with reflection of unknown worlds.

You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of the bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Water is on my head, but eternal spring is in my heart. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at twenty years. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which incite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is history.

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song—I have tried all. But I feel I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others, "I have finished my day's work." But I cannot say, "I have finished my life." My day's work will begin the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight; it opens with the dawn.

—VICTOR HUGO.



AN EASTER MYSTERY

The Easter Festival

By Lena M. McCauley

THE world itself keeps Easter Day," begins an old carol in recognition that Easter is a festival of spring. While the Christian faith accepts it as a movable feast depending on the time of the Paschal moon, it is always within the period when nature is awaking from winter to a renewal of life. Each day the sun rises earlier, its warmth drawing the frost from the ground. As if by magic the dull fields are veiled in tender green and the flowers bud in the sheltered places.

In the first days of human history the cave man rubbed dry sticks together to steal fire from the sun. When the spring melted the ice of winter, he bowed more profoundly to the great luminary in the sky as it appeared in the east, and later when he built his altars he renewed the fires when the sun turned northward.

The word Easter is from the Saxon "Eostre," the name of the goddess of spring. "Eostre" lived in the east with the rising sun. She was the most gentle of all the deities of the pagan world. As she tripped across the meadows the grass came out, the flowers blossomed, the ice was broken by the brooks, and the streams sang merrily. All the earth rejoiced, for the fairer seasons of the year were at hand.

Significant of Resurrection.

Each year Easter was born again significant of the resurrection from the dead of the Christian faith. The young plants awoke to life from dry seeds, the chicks from the eggs, and everywhere in nature the springtide under the spell of Eostre became lovely after the winter's sleep.

The Romans adopted the Saxon Eostre as their goddess Aurora. When the Christian fathers were naming the feasts of the church it was a wise thought that brought the old nature worship and the Easter resurrection into harmony.

The Emperor Constantine, at the beginning of the fourth century, resolved to fix the time of Easter that it should not conflict with the Jewish Passover. To prevent disputes, he made the rules which were accepted at the Council of Nice in 325 A. D. The twenty-first day of March was known as the Vernal Equinox, the next full moon was the moon of Nisan, or the Jewish Passover, and the Lord's Day, following was Easter Day. But if the full moon happened on a Sunday, Easter Day was the Sunday after that.

Old Easter customs, while differing widely according to religions and localities, had some things in common. The Easter flower has always been sacred to altars. Today we speak of the Easter lily, meaning the St. Joseph lily, and in other parts of the world the daffodil, or the narcissus, or the calla lily may be regarded as the Easter lily.

The colored Easter eggs, as gay as the Easter flowers in the fields, are universal. In Russia and in Paris, and in fact today in all large cities of the world, imitation eggs are made of confectionery, and jewelers go so far as to make eggs of gold and silver and to set them with gems for the Easter trade.

Easter Symbols Universal.

The Christian church introduced the most beautiful celebrations of all. Easter is the inspiring feast of the year and its celebration means a renewal of faith. Even in remote parts of the world, where priests and their little flocks assemble, the Easter lights burn on the altars and faithful congregations sing Easter carols with joy.

The most solemn celebration of all is that held in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. Pilgrims assemble from every corner of Christendom, and ascend the Via Dolorosa chanting prayers. Many attend the feet-washing ceremonies, and throngs haste to the church where devotion keeps them waiting from Good Friday until Saturday afternoon, when the Patriarch with unlighted torch enters the gloom of the sepulcher.

They watch with bated breath for his return. No light flickers in the darkness, then suddenly a blaze flames up, the torch is on fire and with a shout of thanksgiving the multitude breaks into singing a glorious hymn of thanksgiving. Those nearest the altar eagerly snatch fire from the torch, candle after candle is lighted until every taper in the church is burning. The worshippers rise, the gloom is dispelled, and they go forth into the gray of the morning greeting one another, "Christ is arisen!" meeting the reply, "He is arisen indeed!"

Ceremonies at Rome.

The festival ceremonies at Rome are most splendid. The Pope officiates at mass on that day and St. Peter's is filled with cardinals, prelates, and dignitaries from all parts of the world. The day is ushered in by firing cannon from the Castle of St. Angelo. The magnificent basilica is richly decorated, altars are newly ornamented, the lights around St. Peter's tomb are burning, and the Pope is seated in his chair of state in vestments ablaze with gold.

Beautiful Easter Carols.

Easter carols are sung in all Christian lands. Some of the most beautiful are those from the Tyrol, where singers go from house to house. Spain gives way to joy in fete, and gifts are made to the Virgin, who is adorned with her best robes and jewels at this time. Russians enjoy a gift tree, like our Christmas tree, while Jeweled Easter eggs are exchanged in the imperial household.

There is a mystery about the origin of the Easter rabbit of Germany. Egg-hunting in the forest, where grown people have hidden the colored eggs, is as popular as egg-rolling is on the White House grounds in Washington. In some places doves are liberated at Easter, and it is quite general to fill Easter baskets with flowers, or cakes, and to make visits to renew good will among friends.

A great deal of beautiful music has been written for the Easter services, which have become elaborate occasions in the churches. Many carols that are sung have been handed down by tradition and repeated from father to son. They frequently tell the New Testament story of the first Christian Easter morning when Christ rose from the tomb and gave all human beings faith in immortality.

Easter in Jerusalem



AFTER the wonderful midnight mass on the eve of Easter, when at 12 o'clock bells sounded within the church, and as each one of the thousands assembled lighted his candle, the cry went up, "Christ is risen!" came the Easter morning ceremony in the court of the holy sepulcher.

Ah, how gentle, how tender, how touching, how vital it was, that simple greeting of the wonderful morning after the delirium and the fury of the holy fire! Robert Hichens says in the Century. All hearts were excited to frenzy by the holy fire. The Easter morning procession moved hundreds to tears, held them tensely silent. Instead of the blue dome, spangled with artificial stars, a faint blue sky was over our heads. Instead of the glare of the torches, the sunbeams fell mildly upon us. Instead of the yelling multitudes, we heard the sound of the wonderful bells. They began to peal forth just before the procession entered the court from the city.

Down below me I saw tears streaming over the seamed faces of many Russians as they signed themselves, kissed one another, told one another, "Christ is risen!" answering to the triumphant proclamation of the bells, which, unwearied, reiterated their marvelous message to the children of men. And the canvasses in blue and red and gold came slowly into the court, and a man carrying the cross, and boys in red and gold with swinging lamps on chains, and many priests in black. And there followed a priest with his arms full of flowers, and behind him another bearing on high the risen Christ crowned with a halo of gold and framed in a glory of blossoms.

Then there rose from the thousands of pilgrims a cry of sweet exultation, and the bells seemed to grow louder as they told Jerusalem that the marble house was empty, that the stone had been rolled away. The bishops appeared in pale yellow, pearl color and gold, all holding lighted candles. And last of all came Damiana, bearing a staff and a jeweled picture of the risen Christ. The procession stopped. The bells were silent. There was a pause. Then the patriarch took a step forward, gazed at the immense crowd of adoring pilgrims, lifted the jeweled picture of Christ, held it out toward them and said, "Christ is risen!"

As his voice died away the priest with the flowers raised his arms and showered blossoms over the crowd; the bells pealed forth again; the procession moved on and the pilgrims, eagerly lighting their candles and embracing one another, closed in behind, crying, "Christ is risen! Christ is risen!"

And so into the darkness of the great church, quietly, softly, the procession gradually vanished. The gloom was lit up by the candles of priests and pilgrims. Through the doorway I saw Damiana in his gorgeous vestments sink humbly down to kiss the stone of unton. Then the Russians, weeping with joy, moved forward and hid him from my sight.

Origin of Easter



THE lily is, in the great nations of the world, being considered as important nowadays, on account of its symbolism, as the holly or the evergreen. Indeed, there seems to be little difference between the importance accorded to Christmas and that given to Easter. Each stands in its symbolism for a deep religious event, and each in its place holds a significance not to be filled by the other.

It is regretted by some people that an observance such as the Easter festival had its inauguration in a ceremony that was an outgrowth of a pagan festival. But to the broad-minded the fact appears as an evidence of the lasting traits of man, recurring in different ages, and modified to suit the conditions of the times.

The twentieth century celebration is the modern evolution of heathen ideals influenced by those of the Christian religion. From time immemorial man has celebrated the birth of spring—the passing of the gloomy days of winter.

Easter, through the happy initiative of the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century, was celebrated not on the day of the Jewish Passover, but the Sunday after. The variation of the date depends upon the fact that the vernal equinox, of the 21st day of March, is the point from which the first Sunday after the full moon is reckoned.

The first observance of Easter dates back as far as 68 A. D. From that time it has meant much to Christians, and in the joyous rebirth of Christ there is a general heartfelt resolution to emerge into the springlike freshness of newer ideals and better things.

AN EASTER PRAYER.

O Thou Sovereign Lord of Life and Light, our Risen Saviour and Helper evermore, we bless Thee for the perfect and precious hope imparted to sinful humanity through Thy atoning sacrifice and resurrection. Supreme above all measure of earthly mind the love which brought Thee from the Throne of God to walk among men, bearing their burden of sin along the sorrowful Way, and leading them upward to the glory of everlasting life and joy in the Father's home. Grant at this blessed Easter-tide that all darkened and troubled hearts may open to the light of the great Easter truth and wake to newness of life in Thee. Perfect in all Thy children the inspiring hope of Thy risen life, that they that are risen indeed with Thee may seek steadfastly those things which are above. Continue in all hearts the cheer and strength and courage imparted by the Easter message and bring all to a saving acceptance of eternal life through Christ our Lord.

My Happiest Easter

By H. B. Sonnenborn

Distinguished for sweet, saintliness it drew me nearer to the large and kindly side of human life.

I was a happy thought, to ask me to relate the story of the delightfully picturesque Easter which I passed at Justin's not so many years since. If in my unskilled way I can trace the faces, note some of the soulful utterances, and limn the effect which contact with the meek spirits over at the low red cottage near the hill, inspired in me, 'twill make me joyous of heart, and stir my zeal with thanks. And inasmuch as Easter is a symbolical of spirituality, budding after a winter of worldliness, and each Easter we blossom forth anew with a desire for more spirituality, it's comforting that in thought, at least, I may turn to the scene which uplifted my aims and ambitions. It's because of this that I try to coax back to mind the incidents of genial good-fellowship which humanized the occasion of which I am about to speak.

Right after sunrise there assembled in the crowded combination room in the low frame dwelling, known for miles as Justin's, thirteen of us, eight children and five adults. It was a rare company. The old grandfather, slightly bent—a luxury of bushy hair turned white—hands thin and knotty, always outstretched in welcome, and Janie, the dearest little mix that ever reigned, at his side, coaching him if he should fail to discern the speaker, graciously acted as hosts, and made us all feel very much at home. The atmosphere was so peaceful there that one could not help but be drawn to the others present. Like an enchanted fairy's, Janie's golden locks shed a splendor all about the room, but with this glimmer was outshone by the illuminated countenance of the grandfather which radiated the light from within.

Weeks ahead, Janie had confided to me her design to get all the really poor children to come up to her place for some Easter joy. To use her own phrase, "I want to give all the poor kids a lot of fun on Easter morn." In this I consented to act as procurer to the extent of inducing one little cripple to promise for my sake—that was the way I put it—to accompany me to Justin's. This little child of a girl, Agnes, was weary of home because of the thought that her own widowed mother, whose life's blood was being out fast, could not muster enough strength to attend, but she did not voice any sign of agitation for fear that it might cause a gloom to settle

on the enthusiasm of the others. I have always believed that one of the happy moments in Agnes' life was when Janie embraced her in her arms, and literally smothered her in her small bosom with all the warmth that she could exude.

Hardly had the word been given that all was ready for the egg hunt, when I offered my arm to Grandpa, who, with his eyes always turned in my direction, from habit, nodded a gracious acceptance as he suited action to the word and hitched his arm into mine. Off we strode. The whole company, divided off in twos, threes and fours, scampered over the ground, examining every foot of soil to locate the nests of colored eggs, chocolate bunnies and other goodies which had been secreted the day before by John Choppe, who alone did not join in the search. One moon-faced, round, chubby brood of a boy, failing to extract any information from John Choppe as to the whereabouts of some of the "plants," was wandering off by himself, sulkingly, when there suddenly was great rejoicing and shouting.

Far away—yonder by the sharp elbow in the stream where the enormous chestnut tree branches hang low—in that secluded spot, Janie carrying a little tot in her arms and leading caressingly my crippled friend, Agnes was seen, holding high over her head what looked as a particularly rich find. It was a large rooster in chocolate. Immediately from every part of the field came groups of anxious eyes who wanted to examine the find at close range. There was great glee.

After all the eggs that had been hidden by John Choppe had been uncovered, and there had been a generous distribution of the plunder, the company started to retrace its steps through the blossoming plum trees and peach trees, along an alley where the foliage in its symphony of green adorned the group of merry Easter children. It was here that Grandpa Justin drew us all nearer to him. He stood up in the center, all alone, and asked us to surround him, and be seated on the soft turf. His voice was like a song in a minor key.

"I have long yearned for this opportunity to say a word to you, and this occasion is most favorable to thought and meditation." He was not preachy. He spoke in that gentle tone for which he was known all his life. "I want to converse with myself and with you," he continued, "and make it possible for us to live closer to the inner life. I want to be more conscious that I am worshipping right, that I am using the God-given grace for silencing suffering and sorrow, and strengthening the weak and the meek." His state of soul was of that delicate softness.

As it is difficult to be happy and be away from divine influence, is it not best to creep up as close to the fountain head of the precious love of the Master and Savior of Man? It was this thought that I have carried with me since that sermon of Grandpa Justin on that memorable Easter morn.

Once More the Easter-tide,
Once more, to life and love.
The buds and leaves of Spring
Come forth and bear above
The birds like angels sing.

Armstrong's Reliable Jewelry Store

Is, as ever, headquarters of everything a jeweler does.

Standard Jewelry. If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

Watch or Clock at this reliable establishment. Prices are right.

Stock is Complete. Goods are the Best, therefore your patronage is solicited.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Hamilton Bank & Trust Co.
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

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Solicits your checking account or your deposits on interest.

Our form of Deposit is very favorable.

NO ACCOUNT TOO SMALL to receive our careful attention.

We offer all inducements practical with conservative banking.

JUST A WORD
—WE CARRY—
FURNITURE AND CARPETS

In a large assortment and can please all customers.

SPECHT & SASSE, Smethport, Pa.

For **Fresh Candies Nuts and Fruit** Go To **Prasted's**

McKean County Miner
Smethport, Thursday, April 4, 1912.
LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Daly & Garlick have a new advertisement in this issue.

Go to the Lyceum this evening and see the Howell-Keith Stock Company.

At the M. E. church Communion will be held Sunday a. m. Special music by the choir. Sermon subject "The New Life." Evening sermon, "Immortality."

Rev. C. W. Winchester of Olean spoke at the Missionary meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church Tuesday afternoon. In the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. G. A. Bonday of Angelica, N. Y., and Dr. Canright, a medical missionary from West China. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies.

Henry Tubbs a wealthy and prominent farmer, living near Osoola, Clearfield county, Pa., was instantly killed last Wednesday afternoon when a horse, the hoof of which he was examining, kicked him, fracturing his skull. Tubbs was examining the horse while a hired man held the animal's head. It was not until the farmer had collapsed against the side of the barn that the hired man realized what had happened.

Angry at having a bottle of smelling salts placed under his nose, Daniel J. Donovan, of South Boston, struck at his 17-year-old daughter with his pocket knife Sunday night, according to the police, and inflicted a wound from which she died several hours later. The police say that Donovan was cutting tobacco in the kitchen of his home with a knife when the girl, who was teasing him, placed the bottle of salts to his face. He sprang up suddenly and struck at the girl, not realizing possibly that he held a knife. The father is under arrest charged with murder.

Bruce D. Spencer, after years and years of residence in this locality, has concluded to move his family to Olean, N. Y., and on Thursday Mrs. Spencer, together with her children, left for that city where they will make their home for the future. Mr. Spencer will retain his position with the Gas company, for which he has worked for a number of years, and will remain in Mt. Jewett for the present. The friends of the family in this locality will wish them every happiness in their new home.—Mt. Jewett Herald.

"I wanted to see if the horses could beat the cat," was one reason assigned by young Michael Fitt, a nine-year-old Italian boy, of Butler, Pa., for his actions in causing four fires in the business district of the city during the present week. Fitt made a confession admitting that he had caused all four fires, giving his desire to see a race between the fire horses and the automobile truck as the main reason why he had started the fires in the different offices in the city. The boy did not implicate anyone else.

Running a newspaper is just like running a hotel, only different. When a man goes in to a hotel and finds something on the table which does not suit him he does not raise his voice with the landlord and tell him

to stop his old hotel. Well hardly. He sets that dish to one side and wades into the many dishes that suit him. It is different with some newspaper readers. They find an article occasionally that does not suit them exactly and without stopping to think it may please hundreds of other readers, make a grand stand play and tell the editor what a paper should have in it.

Mrs. Bertha Yerkes of Wellsville had an unusual experience Sunday, when a baked potato exploded. She had put some unusually large potatoes in the oven to bake and upon putting a fork into one of them to remove it from the oven the sudden release of the pent up steam caused the potato to explode with a loud report. The flying particles hit her in the face, causing her to fall backward upon a table filled with expensive china and glassware, which crashed to the floor and broke into a thousand pieces. That Mrs. Yerkes escaped with nothing more serious than minor bruises is considered remarkable.

As a result of being refused liquor licenses on the ground that they sold to minors, all the hotel managers of Butler, Pa., have decided to close their houses and go out of business until January 1, 1912. There are 11 hotels and the bars of all were compelled to suspend April 1st. Three of the hotels have already closed their doors and the others will quit business within two weeks, according to the Hotel Men's association.

A movement has been started by business men. It is said, to erect a large hotel to look after visitors. This plan is not taken seriously by the present hotel proprietors, however.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Frantz, who live near Gaines, Potter county, were awakened the other night by the peculiar squawling of their cat, which usually spends the night in the kitchen under the stove. The cat was evidently in great distress. Then Mrs. Frantz declared that she smelled smoke. Sure enough, she did, for when Mr. Frantz examined the stairway he found that his passage down that route was already cut off by fire. They got out a window to the roof of a summer kitchen. The flames had evidently started from a spark from a wood-burning stove, and the cat, affected by the smoke, set up a protest. Fortunately, they were able to put out the fire before it advanced much further, and they also rescued the cat.

Warren claims the distinction of having within its boundaries one of the oldest violincellos in the State of Pennsylvania. Kenneth A. MacGowan, son of W. L. MacGowan, of that city, is the possessor of a genuine Ruggeri cello that is now 363 years old. It was made in Brescia, Italy, in 1649, and is well preserved, although it shows its age. The authenticity of the instrument's age is said to be unquestionable, the history of the big fiddle having been traced to its beginning. Corry recently came to the front and claimed the oldest violin in this section, but they must take off their hats to Warren, as Mr. MacGowan's instrument is old enough to be the great grandfather of the Corry fiddle, which has seen but 194 years. Mr. Cox, of Corry, is the owner of the middle-aged instrument.—Mirror.

SELECTED GRIZZLY BEAR CUBS TRAINED BY TRAPPER.

Amusing and Playful After Their Capturer Had Conquered the Call of the Wife—As Easy to Train As Any Dog.

One day while wandering in the pine woods on the slope of Mount Meeker I came upon two young grizzly bears. Though they dodged about as lively as chickens, I at last cornered them in a penlike pocket of fallen trees.

Getting them into a sack was one of the liveliest experiences I ever had. Though small and almost starved, these little orphans proceeded to "chew me up" after the manner of big grizzlies, as is told of them in books. After an exciting chase and tussle I would catch one and thrust him into the sack. In resisting he would insert his claws into my clothes, or thrust them through the side of the sack; then, while I was trying to tear him loose, or to thrust him forcibly in, he would lay hold of a finger, or take a bite in my leg. Whenever he bit I at once dropped him, and then all began over again.

Their mother had been killed a few days before I found them; so, of course, they were famished and in need of a home; but so bitterly did they resist my efforts that I barely succeeded in taking them. Though hardly as large as a collie when he is at his prettiest, they were nimble athletes.

At last I started home, the sack over my shoulder, with these lively Ursus horribilis in the bottom of it. Their final demonstration was not needed to convince me of the extraordinary power of their jaws. Nevertheless, while going down a steep slope one managed to bite into my back through sack and clothes, so effectively that I responded with a yell. Then I fastened the sack at the end of a long pole, which I carried across my shoulder, and I was able to travel the remainder of the distance to my cabin without another attack in the rear.

Of course the youngsters did not need to be taught to eat. I simply pushed their noses down into a basin of milk, and the little red tongues at once began to ply; then raw eggs and bread were dropped into the basin. There was no hesitation between courses; they simply gobbled the food as long as I kept it before them.

Jenny and Johnny were pets before sundown. Though both were alert, Johnny was the wiser and more cheerful of the two. He took training as readily as a collie or shepherd dog, and I have never seen any dog more playful. All bears are keen of wit, but he was the brightest one of the wild folk that I have ever known. He grew rapidly, and ate me almost out of supplies. We were intimate friends in less than a month, and I spent much time playing and talking with him. One of the first things I taught him was, when hungry, to stand erect with arms extended almost horizontally, with palms forward. "I also taught him to greet me in this manner.—From the Spell of the Rockies, by Enos A. Mills.

Craig's Crazes.

Gordon Craig, who interlards his sapient utterances with more than the average man's nonsensical lapses, perpetrates this:

"I take an entirely common sense view of the man and his motives. He simply succeeded in performing in two months a task that has been tried in every court in Europe for centuries. He set out to cleanse social and official life of its moral grime and its degeneracy. He set about his task with direct purpose, and with the full enthusiasm of a young, virile, and cruelly wronged man. His ideas were logical, and he reasoned and thought out every movement and act during that brief time of storm and stress that ended in tragedy. That is my idea of Hamlet."

Apologies of which the Nation tartly remarks:

"If that really is Mr. Craig's notion of Hamlet, there does not seem to be much reason why he should be encouraged to promulgate it. What fatality is it that condemns so many enthusiastic stage reformers to be freakish?"

Beneficent Scheme.

Mr. Spoteash (at the club).—Doing anything for your employees this winter?

Mr. Maynchantz.—I'm going to give every man, woman and child in my shops a pleasant surprise next month.

Mr. Spoteash.—Glad to hear it. What's the scheme?

Mr. Maynchantz.—You know the month comes in on Thursday, and this is a leap year. Well, I'm going to make Thursday the pay-day for a few weeks, so they'll have five pay-days in February. I'll tickle 'em most to death.

A Fine Model.

"It is doubtful," said the author of an entertaining sea stories, "whether a man ought to attempt to write things outside of his personal observation."

"But take your own case. You are writing of pirates, yet you never saw one."

"No, I never saw one. But when I want to write a good description of a pirate, I shut my eyes and think of my publisher."

The KITCHEN CABINET

It can charm our bare and barren all away! With its impulse, which we borrow, We can always do tomorrow. Lots and lots of things we never do today.

—N. Waterman.

MORE CHEESE DISHES.

Cheese, being so rich in proteid, it may take the place of more expensive meat dishes.

Cheese Wafers.—Sprinkle crackers generously with grated cheese, dust over a little salt and cayenne pepper, and bake in the oven until the cheese is melted.

Cheese and Olive Salad.—Mash a cream cheese, moisten with cream, and season with salt and cayenne. Add six olives finely chopped, lettuce finely cut and half a can of sweet red peppers cut in strips. Press in original shape of cheese and let stand two hours. Cut in slices, separate in pieces and serve on lettuce leaves with boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

Gnocchi a la Romana.—Melt a fourth of a cup of butter, and when bubbling add a fourth of a cup of flour, the same amount of cornstarch and two cups of milk. Cook three minutes, stirring constantly. Add the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, and a half cup of cheese. Pour into buttered mold or shallow pan and when cool cut in squares or strips, sprinkle with a fourth of a cup of cheese and brown in the oven. Serve from the dish in which it is baked.

Cheese Omelet.—Beat two eggs slightly, add one-half a teaspoon of melted butter, a little salt and pepper and a tablespoon of cheese, grated. Into the omelet pan add a tablespoonful of butter and when melted pour in the mixture, cook until firm, sprinkle with grated cheese and serve with graham bread sandwiches.

Cheese Fondue.—Mix together a cupful each of bread crumbs and scalded milk; add a fourth of a pound of cheese cut in small pieces, a tablespoonful of butter and a half teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of three eggs until thick and add, then cut and fold in the whites, beaten until stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

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236-248 W. 37th St., New York City

Nellie Maxwell.

All day long the minister vainly tried to define Christianity, and when the evening was come, his wife told him to go across the street and get the stone church and put it in his vest pocket.

Grange National Bank

Smethport, Pa.

Assets.....\$565,150.00

We solicit your account.

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Barrough.

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Assessor—H. C. Hyde.
Auditors—H. E. Swanson, C. B. Corwin, W. B. Stark.
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Inspectors of Election—M. T. Daly, E. M. McClint.

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F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge
No. 228, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 o'clock p. m. at Mason Hall, Main street.
J. L. MORRISON, W. M.
W. I. SPECHT, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 228
meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiation degree first meeting of each month; 2nd degree 2nd meeting; 3rd degree 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings.
MARTIN CARLSON, N. G.

W. O. G. Holder, Secy.

W. O. G. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 272
meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. C. CONNINGHAM, Chief Patriarch.
J. A. SWANSON, Scribe.
I. O. O. F. Hall, No. 42, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall Friday afternoon.
LYDIA ABBEY, Com.
BELLE EAGAN, E. K.

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meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
ANNIE O. STARK, Secy.

Phoenix Chapter No. 15, O. E. S.
meets the first and third Thursdays in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall.
EMMA M. BAYLE, W. M.
MRS. R. E. BURDICK, W. M.

I. O. E. M.—Meets every Monday evening in Holder Hall.
JOHN PICKERSGILL, N. L. K. HOGARTH, C. of E.

CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church—J. W. McGowan, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 1:45 a. m. Mt. Jewett Lodge, 4:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Week Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. E. Van Dyke, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 1 a. m. school on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 12 m.

All Saints Episcopal Church—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Van Dyke, rector. Divine Services and Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church—J. J. Dugan, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

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The chances are we have it.

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Just Received

A new stock of goods have arrived and are on display at my store in the Young Block, opposite Fry & Comer. I am prepared to do all kinds of Portrait enlarging, Millinery and 5- and 10-cent counter. Give me a call.

May Chadwick,
Smethport, Pa.

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The ideal oil for either air-cooled or water-cooled machines. Distilled from Pennsylvania Crude Oil. A thin, pale oil which feeds freely and will not congeal. Absolutely Free From Carbon.

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Try Pratt's on a few hens and compare results. If you don't get more eggs you get your money back.

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Invest in a Diamond Ring or Pin if you are April Born. It is a paying investment.

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Quick Lunches at all Hours
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We've a world of new things in Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear for Spring to show you.

Suits for Men and Young Men from the famous House of Knippenheimer.

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We say without fear or favor that these two makes of clothing are the best in the world. An inspection will convince you. We will be glad to show them.

Easter will soon be here. Make your selections now while our stock is complete. We will lay aside anything you select until Easter time.

New Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves and Hosiery. All the latest creations at the very lowest price.

IKE SIMONS
Big Double Clothing House
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A new stock of goods have arrived and are on display at my store in the Young Block, opposite Fry & Comer. I am prepared to do all kinds of Portrait enlarging, Millinery and 5- and 10-cent counter. Give me a call.

May Chadwick,
Smethport, Pa.

WAVERLY SPECIAL AUTO OIL

Lubrication Without Carbon

The ideal oil for either air-cooled or water-cooled machines. Distilled from Pennsylvania Crude Oil. A thin, pale oil which feeds freely and will not congeal. Absolutely Free From Carbon.

If your dealer or garage has no Waverly Special, write us and we'll see that you are supplied.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
INDEPENDENT REFINERS. Makers of "Waverly" Gasolines.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
TERMS:—\$1.25 per year, or if paid strictly in advance, \$1.00 per year.
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Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.
Directors' and administrators' notices, \$250 each.
Address all communications to:
HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, April 4, 1912.

ANNOUNCEMENT For Congressman.

Editor Miner:—Please announce my candidacy for Congress from the Twenty-first congressional district, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primaries in April.
CHARLES E. PATTON.
Curtisville, Pa., Jan. 10, 1912.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of representative in Congress from the 31st Pennsylvania district, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primaries, in said district, April 13, 1912.
WILLIAM T. DE HAAS.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 9, 1912.

For State Senator.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for renomination for the office of State Senator, to represent the 25th Pennsylvania senatorial district, subject to the action of the Republican voters of Potter, McKean and Tioga counties, at the primaries, April 13, 1912.
FRANK E. BALDWIN.
Autsin, Pa., January 22, 1912.

For State Senator.

M. T. Stokes of Potter County Pledged to work and vote for Equalization of Taxation and against the re-election of United States Senator Penrose.

For National Delegate.

We are authorized to announce the name of L. W. Gleason of Cameron county as a delegate to the National Republican Convention from the Twenty-first Congressional district, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primaries on April 13, 1912.
Driftwood, Pa., Feb. 25, 1912.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of delegate to the Republican national convention from the 21st Pennsylvania Congressional district, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held on April 13, 1912. I favor the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President.
GUY B. MAYO.
Smethport, March 5, 1912.

State Delegate.

Editor Miner:—Please announce that I am a candidate for Delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the usages of the Republican party at the primaries to be held on Saturday, April 13, 1912.
H. E. GAFFNEY.
Bradford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1912.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the position of delegate from McKean county, to the Republican State convention, subject to the action of Republican voters at the primaries April 13.
JAMES A. CONNELLY.
Ludlow, Pa., Feb. 6, 1912.

For Member of Assembly
Editor Miner:—Please announce that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primaries to be held April 13, 1912.
H. H. REDFIELD.
Smethport, March 12, 1912.

Editor Miner: I hereby announce that I am a candidate for assemblyman in the state legislature, from McKean county, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the primaries on April 13, next.
R. J. HOFFMAN.
Bradford, Pa., March 19, 1912.

The anthracite coal miners of this state went out on strike on Monday. Up to this time there has been no violence and an early settlement is looked for.

Senator La Follette will have all the delegates from Wisconsin at the Chicago convention. Taft followers are claiming two or three delegates but results from their primaries held on Tuesday indicate that Wisconsin's favorite son will have an unbroken delegation for him.

By fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties of Milwaukee, Wis., the Socialist city ticket was defeated on Tuesday by about 18,000 majority. The result follows the most violent city campaign in Milwaukee's history, as evidenced by the fact that 80,000 votes were polled out of a total registration of 90,000.

and as compared with 60,000 votes for the highest previous record of any election.

Editor Laymon of the Port Allegheny Reporter objects to the proposed delegates to the state convention being asked how they will vote on certain questions, but we do not think his arguments are very strong. Delegates to any convention are the servants of the members of the party they represent and as such they owe their masters—the people—an explanation of what they are going to do for them. And the people have the best kind of a right to know what service these delegates intend to give their masters. To those who think as Mr. Laymon claims to think imagine a man coming to you for a job who, if you ask him what he can or will do, politely telling you it is none of your business.

A section of country from southern Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico and portions of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, all contiguous to the great waterways of the country, are experiencing floods which in some cases are the greatest in their history. Reports of loss of life in remote sections are being received, but they lack confirmation. Property damage has been enormous and business of all kinds is seriously handicapped. The principal sufferers in a financial way are manufacturing concerns and railroads. The Mississippi river from the confluence of the Ohio, to a point some distance below Memphis, Tenn., has risen to a height beyond all previous records and the great flood of water is rushing on to the south in a stream almost bankfull.

Clementine Barnabet, a half-blood negress of Lafayette, La., who is the head of the cult known as the "Church of the Sacrifice," has admitted that she has killed 17 persons with her own hands and caused the death of at many more in order that she might gain immortality. For weeks the authorities of Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas have been completely baffled by murders of the most brutal description. Whole families would be slain in their homes, the assailant invariably using axes and apparently always making the slaughter a bloody orgy. No less than 35 negroes have been murdered in this manner. On Tuesday Clementine Barnabet, suspected of having been implicated in the most recent killing, confessed that it was she who directed the slaughter. The cult had no regard for the law. "We weren't afraid of being arrested," said the negress, "because I carried a 'roodoo' which protected us from all punishment."

EASTER PLANTS AND FLOWERS.
D. M. Brasted will have a stock of cut flowers and potted plants on sale Friday and Saturday, before Easter. See his excellent line before purchasing.
31

A NOBLE DOCTOR.

Gave Quart of Life's Blood to Save Life of Tiny Baby.

In these days of strife and self-advancement a human interest story like that following from a Chicago dispatch ought to be entertaining reading to all who are properly supplied with the milk of human kindness.

Would you give a quart of your own life's blood for a baby's life? Dr. Audley Sanders did, and thought the life cheap at the price. It wasn't his baby, either. And it was such a little baby, so puny and anemic that every minute of the five days it had been in the world looked like its last.

This was a kidnapped baby, strictly speaking, for Dr. Sanders ran away with it before he had time to tell its mother what he was about. He just glanced at the wee bundle of humanity, wrapped it in a blanket, hailed a taxicab and went speeding to Wesley hospital at a rate that did violence to all the speed laws of Chicago and the Commonwealth of Illinois and that left a trail of fuming policemen in his wake.

When he reached the hospital he leaped from the taxi and hurried to the operating room with the baby in his arms.

"This baby is dying," he said to Dr. Victor Lasplunase, the operating surgeon.

The surgeon said that transfusion of blood was the only hope and that it was only a matter of minutes till even that would not avail.

Then Dr. Sanders promptly bared his arm and the surgeon went to work. An artery in the doctor's arm was cut, a corresponding incision was made in an artery of the baby's neck, the two incisions were joined by a magnesium ring, and for 20 minutes every throb of the big heart of the doctor sent fresh blood coursing through the arteries of the child.

At the end of that time the flush of life had returned to the cheeks of the child. A quart of blood had been transferred.

The doctor was marble pale. He was weak but happy. He had played a desperate game with death and had won.

An hour later the baby was happily pulling at a bottle of milk.

Dr. Sanders sneaked back to the

Chicago Laying-in hospital and said never a word about his escapade and how he had broken the speed laws of Chicago and Illinois and bought a baby's life with a quart of blood.

But his ghastly face and bandaged arm gave him away. And so the story came out.

Dr. Sanders is a Des Moines boy, a graduate of Rush Medical college of the class of 1911.

For Sale.

Horses, wagons, carriages, buggies, harnesses, robes, farming implements, harvesting machinery and fertilizer. In fact if you want anything to supply the horse or farm, new or second hand call on or address

E. W. JONES

ORDER OF THE COURT.
And now to wit, February 22, 1912, it is ORDERED that the Regular Term of the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of McKean heretofore fixed to be holden on the third day of June, 1912, that being the first Monday of June, 1912, continue for one more week in addition to the week provided by said original order. Said additional week to commence on the second Monday of June, 1912, that being the tenth day of June, 1912.

And it is further ORDERED that a venire issue to the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners to appear and the said Sheriff to summon sixty persons to serve as petit jurors in said Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for said additional week.

And it is further ORDERED that notice of the holding of said additional week be given by publication of this order in the McKean County Miner and the Bradford Daily Era once a week for three weeks during the month of April, 1912.
J. W. BOULTON, P. J.

McKean County, ss:
1912, Feb. 22th.
FRANK H. FOSTER, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., April 1, 1912.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership organized and existing under and by virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 9th day of May, A. D. 1899, P. L. 261, under the firm name and style of the "Smethport Land and Improvement Company, Limited," as appears of record in the Recorder's office of McKean county, at Smethport in Miscellaneous Book "W." page 263, was dissolved on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1912, by a vote of the majority in number and interest of those who in the above-mentioned date instituted said partnership. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by Guy H. McCoy, Secretary and all demands on such partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1912-6t.



BOYS! THIS BALL GLOVE AND 50¢

We will also include without extra cost, a book called "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money." Walter Camp gives The Boy's Magazine. Each issue of this magazine is filled with clean, fascinating stories and instructive articles, of interest to every boy. Departments devoted to The Boy Scouts, Electricity, Mechanics, Automobiles, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. Colored covers and beautifully illustrated throughout. This book is a gem in the pocket. We absolutely guarantee that you will be more than pleased with the glove, magazine and book.

Satisfaction, or money refunded. Order today.
The Scott F. Redfield Co., 925 Main St., Smethport, Pa.
The Boy's Magazine at all news-stands. 10c a copy.



Reconstructed Pierce-Arrow Cars

A Buffalo Product

Prospective buyers of medium price cars will find it advantageous to visit our sales department where we are showing reconstructed Pierce-Arrow cars of various Models in perfect mechanical condition and fully guaranteed. These cars are absolutely dependable and represent splendid value at the prices quoted. Some of them as low as \$900. Each Model is protected by our 1912 guarantee.

Pierce-Arrow Sales Co.
754 Main Street



EASTER

For Men and Boys

Michael-Stein & Stylplus Suits and Raincoats

Widow Jones Clothes
For Boys

Lion Brand Shirts and Collars

NEW NECKWEAR

We Like Lookers

H. W. Rubin.

THE OLD RELIABLE CLOTHIER

1913 Calendars

The best advertisement is the one which persists—the one which is seen every day in the year, the constant reminder of you and your business.

That's why millions of dollars are annually spent on advertising calendars. They have the real punch, and clever advertisers know it.

A calendar, however, to be of service, must be preserved by the recipient, and money spent on unattractive calendars, which reach oblivion by the waste-basket route, is wasted.

The calendars produced by the Collins Company are in a class by themselves. This powerful, long-established firm has spared no expense this year in their endeavor to produce a line which challenges comparison—a line which surpasses anything ever offered to the business men of this section.

A brief inspection will convince you. When may I see you?

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor Miner.



THE HOME OF
Quality Groceries

WHAT PLACE
Can be more
TANTALIZING
TO THE KIDS

has the pantry with locked doors,
ESPECIALLY

When they know it is filled
With Good Things From Our Store!
Be patient, until meal time Kids!

TRY THESE, They'll Please!

GEO. WASHINGTON
Prepared coffee.

Made in the cup.

Does not contain chicory or any
other adulterant.

ARTIS BROTHERS'

PLUM PUDDING

Just the thing to complete
that Sunday Dinner.

F. W. BROWNELL,
PHONE 7.

Gold Leaf Rye Whiskey

Is Absolutely Pure. It contains the concentrated, nourishing qualities of rye from the richest fields, known to the trade. It is distilled and aged under perfect conditions and with scrupulous care. Ask for it. For sale by:

F. H. HUNGIVILLE,
—WHOLESALE LIQUORS—

Smethport,

Pa.

SHOES! SHOES!

his is the place to buy your shoes. We Carry the Finest line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Mens' and Boys Shoes in gun metal and patent leather. A big line of working shoes.

Anderson & Carlson,

THE SHOE MEN

Smethport,

Penna

McCALL
PATTERNS

McCALL
PATTERNS

The Lindholm Company
THE STORE OF QUALITY AND LOW PRICE
WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT
OUR SPRING LINE OF MIL-
INERY NOW READY
Mrs. Vanasdale, who has charge of the
department, will be pleased to show you the
newest designs in ladies headwear.
We want you to see them and wish to
assure you that your order will have prompt
and expert attention.

The Lindholm Co.
The Store of Quality and Low Price.

WHY NOT GET THE BEST WHEN YOU
BUY A CARPET SWEEPER
The National Roller Bearing Carpet Sweeper costs no more than other
carpet sweepers, but we recommend it to our customers for several reasons.
Some of the reasons are:
The roller bearings make it exceptionally easy to run.
The special anti-tipping device makes it "roll" properly.
The vacuum action of the genuine Hanks' Chinese bristles make it
gather up every speck, scrap, string or raveling.
The patented brush release enables you to remove and replace the
brush with a touch of your finger.

NATIONAL
Daly & Garlick's
Hardware and Plumbing Store

State Fish Commissioner Buller has issued notice to fishermen that it is the intention of the department to place yearling trout in the streams of this state hereafter, and advising fishermen not to plant trout fry. The commissioner states that it is a waste of money to place trout fry in streams, as the larger fish quickly destroy them.

The county commissioners have installed three new roll top desks in their offices in the court house. They are beautiful golden oak desks and were purchased through E. I. Marsh of Eldred. The commissioners are also having a new drinking fountain installed in the hall to take the place of the old one, which had long since outlived its usefulness.

Messdames M. Sarah Richmond and Ada M. Young have arranged a Victrola concert to be given by E. I. Scott of Bradford, Wednesday, April 10th, at 8 p. m., in St. Luke's parish house. Mr. Scott has kindly donated his time, Victor-Victrola and music for the benefit of St. Luke's Guild. Tickets 25c. Come one, come all. Fine music by the greatest stars.

The I. O. O. F. band has ordered new uniforms for its members of Kline & Co., of Philadelphia, which will be delivered about the 20th of this month. The new uniforms are a nifty blue and the band boys expect to wear them for the first time on their trip to Johnsonburg with the local I. O. O. F. on April 26, at the annual meeting of the McKean-Elk association.

A bottle of stove polish that had inadvertently been left on the stove in the parlors of the hose house last Saturday evening became overheated and exploded. Fragments of the bottle and its contents were scattered all over that part of the room and the wall paper and some of the clothes of members who happened to be nearby were badly damaged. Fortunately, no one was injured. It was necessary to replace the wall paper near the stove.

An exchange says: Five thousand deer are confined within Otzinsch Park, on the headquarters of Rattlesnake Run, in the upper end of Clinton county. The owners found it a problem to feed them during the long winter months. Even in summer when vegetation is at its height, extra food is necessary at times as the deer devour the sweet briars, tender shoots, twigs and other vegetation on which they browse almost as quickly as it grows. During the winter it has required a carload of hay every two weeks to feed them.

Fire destroyed the large plant of the Shawmut Vitified Brick Co., at Shawmut, Elk county, on Sunday morning. The fire started about 6:30 o'clock in the boiler room and had gained such headway when discovered nothing could be done to check the flames. All the buildings were burned and much expensive machinery destroyed. The loss is placed at \$50,000 and is partly covered by insurance. The fire is a big loss to Shawmut. Not only did the brick works give employment to many residents of

the town, but the burning of the plant necessitated closing the mines operated by the same company. The brick works used the products of the mines. Over one hundred men are thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt. Kane Republican.

Port Allegany Reporter: Young Lawrence Coleman has leased the rooms in the Thoren building formerly occupied by the strange store, and will open it about Easter time. The rooms are now being renovated and fixed up for the work. He has purchased a new soda fountain which is expected this week, and all the other necessities for the business. With the ice cream parlors, the young man will have a neat little restaurant and keep for sale a full line of baked goods which he will deliver fresh every day. He has had considerable experience along this line of business and will make a success of it.

Last Tuesday evening the Protected Home Circle received twenty eight applications for membership, and initiated nine, making in all forty-four with the ones presented last week. The work was done by the degree staff and they never done better. These applications are the result of a week's work by E. Moquin, the district deputy of this district. A. L. Martin, Supreme Sentinel of Jamestown was present and gave a very interesting talk along fraternal insurance, which was listened to very attentively by the members. A fine lunch was served by the ladies, and music by Acker's orchestra and dancing enjoyed until a late hour.

Those who are familiar with making maple sugar predict that the present season will be one of the best of many years, though last spring's supply was thought to have been exceedingly large, says the Titusville Herald. The reason they give for their prognostication is the fact that from Dec. 28th to March 13th only two thaws occurred. The steady cold and freezing weather and the deep frost which has penetrated the ground to a depth of more than three feet, together with the backward spring, will continue the flow of sap for a long time, it is claimed. The proper weather for sugar-making is cold, snappy nights and bright, sunny days. The frosts at night retard the flow of sap, turning it downward, while the sun during the daytime starts it up and running through the spouts in the sap buckets. Warm nights and days are a bad combination for sugar-making, for these in conjunction force the sap to the uttermost top branches, and when once this results the buds start and the sap becomes "buddy," tasting of the swelling buds, and the season for successful manufacture of either sugar or syrup is ended.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Rose Curtis is visiting in Buffalo.

Miss Marie Purile was a Bradford visitor on Saturday.

John B. Eastman had business in Bradford last Friday.

David L. Hewitt has returned to his home in Pittsburgh.

C. W. Freeman had business in Bradford last Saturday.

Mrs. C. W. Freeman was the guest of Kusbegua friends last Friday.

Sheriff M. C. Bala was a business visitor in Bradford last Saturday.

Dr. F. C. Pierce will be in Warren a few days next week on business.

Miss Flossie Orvils of Roulette visited Miss Bessie Curran over Sunday.

Mrs. W. O. Herzog and daughter, Harriet, were Olean visitors Saturday.

Attorney J. E. Mullin of Kane was a visitor in town Monday and Tuesday.

C. S. King of Port Allegany was in town on business the first of the week.

H. W. Roeder of Farmers Valley was a visitor in town the first of the week.

Rev. J. W. McGavern and son, Charles, were Olean visitors last night.

Miss Frances Stull of Portville, N. Y., was visiting friends in town yesterday.

Scott McClure departed Monday for Wellsboro, where he has accepted a position.

Charles Bricker has returned to this borough after an absence of eight months.

A. N. Crandall of Coudersport, formerly of Smethport, is visiting friends in town today.

A. W. McKay of Washington, D. C., was the guest of Miss Margaret Curtis over Sunday.

Mrs. E. R. Amster returned home the first of the week from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Donovan Bell left Saturday for Warren, where he will be employed on the State Highway corps.

Clare Vandusen, who was called here by the death of John F. Hewitt, has returned to his home in Erie.

Mrs. Rose M. Orr who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. W. O. Herzog, left for her home in Warren on Monday.

T. F. Williams came up from But-

Ladies Home Journal Patterns
Chick Shirts

FRY & COMES
The One Price Store
New Things
for Easter.
Just two shopping days left before Easter—Saturday is your last chance to get Easter Apparel. Here's a hint of the the modest tailored coats now ready for you in our Out and Suit Department. Beautiful tailoring, artistic designing, and dependable cloths are here so combined as to produce truly remarkable value.
Coats \$7.75 to \$22.50
Suits \$15.50 to 23.50
The store abounds with new merchandise in all lines.
Suits, coats, skirts, waists, dresses, gloves, hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Mens' Furnishings.

FRY & COMES
SMETHPORT, PA.
WHY
are there a multitude of materials called "Rubber Roofing" offered to the Public? The explanation is simple—to ATTEMPT TO SELL THEM ON THE RECORD AND REPUTATION OF RUBEROID ROOFING by selecting a name to catch the unwary purchaser.
RUBEROID is the pioneer and acknowledged standard ready to lay Roofing, known to the whole United States and the entire civilized World for 15 years. It contains no rubber or any other ingredient which will deteriorate with exposure to the elements. Insist upon having only the genuine. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous manufacturers who try to imitate RUBEROID in four feet.
HOLMES & GILFILLAN
LUMBER AND BUILDING SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
SMETHPORT PENN'A.
COUGH SYRUP
Get a bottle for that cough of yours. We have it, and we have the best that can be obtained anywhere. Price per bottle 10c, 25c and 50c. We also carry a full line of drugs. Special attention given to prescriptions.
Perfumes We have just received a nice display of perfumes of the choicest fragrance, in fancy bottles or we can refill your old bottle at from 25c to \$3.00 per oz.
WELLS DRUG STORE
E-M-F. ROADSTER
Amid the noise of much automobile advertising, we will speak quietly. We have something to say. We want men who think to listen.
Years of honest dealing and skillful manufacture have given the name STUDEBAKER a great prestige. It stands, as does a fine man, for honor and square dealing. It has become a principle. Into every E-M-F "30" or Flanders "20" automobile built goes the reputation and integrity of that name and what it stands for.
There are no freak features in either car. Every important part in their design and manufacture is used by a big majority of the best cars built. In them you buy the sum of engineering skill, standardized.
E-M-F Roadster, Touring or Demi-Tonneau, equipped with silk mohair top, slip cover, brass bound wheel shield, Stewart Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite Tank, Demountable Rims, with extra spare rim, complete, \$1190.00 With Starter, \$25.00 extra.
BACKUS NOVELTY CO.,
Smethport, Pa.

LORIMER AND HIS MEN ALL FOR TAFT

Their Customary Methods Being Used to Secure Delegates to National Convention.

STEPHENSON, TOO, IN LINE

Senators Who Voted to Seat These Representatives of Privilege and Spoils in Working for Taft's Renomination.

Because of the high handed methods which have been used by the Taft managers to secure delegates for the renomination of the president, a situation has arisen in the ranks of his own supporters which is bound to have a tremor of influence upon the results of the Chicago convention. There is a feeling among them that the methods they have pursued are wrong, because of their realization that the ordinary rules of ethics have been violated, but because the fact is being brought home to them that the rank and file of the American voters are determined upon clean politics, especially in connection with the nomination and election of their chief magistrate. The country has witnessed the spectacle of the dragging of federal office holders not only in the south but throughout the land for the purpose of forcing the selection of Taft delegates. Officials daring to display independence are subjected to charges of pernicious political activity or threatened with discipline. In the Indiana state convention contesting Taft delegates from Marion county were permitted to vote upon the question of whether they should remain in the convention. In New York the gross frauds which disenfranchised thousands of Republicans added color to the farce of the State. In Colorado the Guggenheim machine, supported by the vast power of the Guggenheim interests, dominated the situation and forced the election of delegates pledged to vote for Mr. Taft.

These conditions have been repeated elsewhere and give a distaste to candidacy of a man promoted by such outrageous methods. Wherever a proper primary is held there is absent the cry of fraud. In the case of North Dakota, for example, no one questioned the result. This likewise was true of Oklahoma. It will be true of Nebraska, California, Oregon, New Jersey and Massachusetts. It will be true also of Illinois and Maryland, if those states shall secure a presidential preference primary law such as obtains in North Dakota and other states.

Composition of Taft Machine

In view of the way in which the Taft machine is operating, it is interesting to see who compose it. Its manager, Congressman McKinley of Illinois, is a traction magnate, a warm personal friend of ex-Secretary Joseph E. Cannon, and one of Cannon's most ardent supporters in the house of representatives. McKinley was rewarded for his subservience by appointment to chairmanship of an important committee, and by being placed in charge of the congressional campaign committee. In this way he became quite a power among his fellow congressmen, and during his years in Washington became known to Aldrich, Crane, Smoot and the other representatives of the interests. Aldrich is still in Washington, watching over various matters in which he is interested and which are important to his friends in New York, and assisting in the direction of the Taft campaign. He still maintains the most friendly relations with Mr. Taft, who endorsed him so cordially in a speech at Boston, after having approved the tariff law, which the then senator from Rhode Island largely framed. In private it may be said that the reports of the tariff board on the wool and cotton schedules of this law show the successful protection accorded to the wool and cotton manufacturers under it. Particularly in connection with cotton, the duties upon which aroused Mr. Aldrich's especial concern, because of the pressure of the cotton trust, known to the trade as the "Ardwick club," it should be noted that the tariff board's report shows that American labor, especially upon plain goods, is no better paid than English labor, and that the sole result of the duties is to keep the American market for the special exploitation of the Arkwright club either in normal or abnormal times.

Mr. Aldrich approved the choice of Mr. McKinley as Mr. Taft's campaign manager. So did Senator Crane of Massachusetts and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who evaded disregard of the rank and file of the plain people is known in the country. In fact, Crane recommended Mr. McKinley to Mr. Taft. Smoot of Utah regards the selection as an excellent one.

Mr. E. Judged by Their Actions. Perhaps the best indication of the character of the men behind Taft is shown by the votes of those of his supporters in the senate in the Lorimer and Stephenson bribery cases. Starting with New Hampshire, we find that William of Vermont voted for Lorimer last winter and was chairman of the new committee which an outraged citizen forced the senate to appoint. In this position he showed time and time again his sympathy for Lorimer and was so liberal in his sharp criticism of the supporters

Lorimer in a report to the senate and will do so in the senate itself. It is hardly necessary to say that he voted to retain Stephenson, a man who admitted a personal expenditure of \$107,000 in his senatorial campaign. Gallinger and Burnham of New Hampshire voted for Lorimer last winter, for Stephenson a few days ago and unquestionably will vote for Lorimer again. Crane of Massachusetts voted for Lorimer and Stephenson and will support Lorimer a second time. Lippitt, who succeeded Aldrich, and Westmore of Rhode Island voted for Stephenson. Lippitt was not a member of the senate when the Lorimer vote occurred last winter, but there is no question as to what he will do. Westmore voted for Lorimer the first time and will do so again. Brandegee of Connecticut is a member of the senate and has stood by both Lorimer and Stephenson. The new senator from Connecticut, voted for Stephenson.

Root of New York voted against Lorimer and for Stephenson. This likewise is the situation of Burton, of Ohio. Page of Vermont and Sutherland of Utah. Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania joyfully press Stephenson and Lorimer to their bosoms. They voted for both men and will stand by them to the end. Dupont of Delaware purchased his seat in the senate, and his colleague, Richardson, both voted for Lorimer and Stephenson. Dupont will expect the favor to be returned. Bradley of Kentucky, who is supporting Taft, also supported Lorimer and Stephenson.

All Ardent Supporters of Taft. In Illinois, Lorimer is fighting for Taft, and in Wisconsin Stephenson is doing likewise. In South Dakota, Gamble, who voted for both Lorimer and Stephenson, is advocating Taft's nomination. This likewise is true of Warren and Clark of Wyoming, both of whom voted for Lorimer and Stephenson. Senator Heyburn of Idaho has been the ardent champion of both Lorimer and Stephenson. Of course, he is for Taft. Senator Smoot of Utah fought for Lorimer and Stephenson. He is fighting for Taft. Senator Guggenheim, who is identified with the powerful Guggenheim interests, and delivered the Colorado delegation to the Taft column, stood shoulder to shoulder with Lorimer and Stephenson. Senator Nixon of the Nevada cog in the machine and the aid of the two senators whose election it was charged, was procured through bribery and corruption. Senator Perkins of California voted for both Lorimer and Stephenson, but his power has gone with the passing of the Southern Pacific machine from California politics.

Of the Taft Republicans in the senate, only Smith and Townsend of Michigan, Brown of Nebraska and Jones of Washington, voted against both Lorimer and Stephenson. That is to say, but four of Taft's supporters in this large body of men, known to the country as "the greatest legislative assemblage in the world," have stood before the country for clean and honest politics. This was reduced to three, when Jones voted the second time in the committee report, for Lorimer.

Take the record of the progressive Republicans on the other hand. Every one of them stands for senatorial and presidential preference primaries. Every one of them is opposed to political corruption of any form. Every one of them voted to unseat Lorimer and Stephenson and thus put the brand of dishonesty upon men seeking a seat in the upper house of congress by or through bribery.

In spite of the action of the senate in seating Lorimer and Stephenson by narrow majorities it is perfectly evident that the country does not accept the verdict as just. The overwhelming sentiment is that seats in the senate should be obtained by honorable and not by dishonorable means. What is true of the senate is likewise true of the presidency. It is evident that any man who is an aspirant for the highest office in the land must be clean morally, ethically and politically. He cannot afford to be smirched by corruption and fraud. He cannot afford to be a party to methods which are a sordid stain on the nostrils of the nation. There is an election to follow the nomination. The Republican party to be certain of victory, must have as its candidate a leader of whose probity there is no question upon whose record no stain can be cast, and whose selection is brought about by fair and honorable means. Mr. Taft has ceased to be in this class. He confided his fortunes to Mr. McKinley knowing the man and knowing for what he stood. He has accepted as his advisors men like Crane, Penrose, Smoot and others knowing the view taken of them by the American people based upon their records as "public servants." He has accepted the support of other men, notably Lorimer and Stephenson, knowing how they gained their elections. He was guided in Indiana by ex-Senator Hemelway and ex-Congressman "Jim" Watson, who were repudiated by their own states. He wrote a letter to County Chairman Koenig of New York approving in advance his disgraceful methods in New York. He is hand in glove with State Chairman Barnes of New York.

Taft's Nomination Means Defeat. There is an axiom as old as the hills that a man is known by the company he keeps. There is another old saw that evil associations corrupt good manners. In view of what is known about Mr. Taft's advisers and supporters in view of the outraged public sentiment which has been created by the spectacle of the President of the United States consorting and advising with, and approving the action of such men, the wisest action in Mr. Taft's immediate circle are really

ing that he cannot and should not be the nominee of the Republican party. To make him the standard bearer would be to invite inevitable defeat. It is this realization that is responsible for the circulation of reports in Taft newspapers about a possible compromise on another candidate than the President or Colonel Roosevelt. Taft supporters have sought to create the impression that these reports emanate from the Roosevelt headquarters. Nothing is farther from the truth. The strength of Colonel Roosevelt has with the voters is phenomenal. The voters are being deprived of their rights by machine methods, but the men behind the Taft candidacy are finding that these voters will not be disenchanted, that they will have their preference recorded. It is their demands that will be heard in Chicago and that will result in Colonel Roosevelt's nomination.

NOW THE IRRIGATION CLUB

Work on Reclamation Projects Held Up Until States Send Taft Delegates.

Letters received at the Taft headquarters in Washington from some of the arid land states of the Rocky Mountain region show that the use of the Federal patronage club as a means of forcing the election of Taft delegates to the Republican national convention is only one of the schemes by which the Taft managers are seeking to bring about the renomination of their candidate, regardless of the desire of the rank and file of the Republican party. These letters report a new method of applying Federal pressure. It is an astonishing method, and it evidences a desperation on the part of the Taft managers which could hardly be believed if the evidence were not so clear.

This new method has to do with the national irrigation policy. One of the greatest achievements of Theodore Roosevelt's administration was the adoption of this national irrigation policy and the creation of the reclamation service for the establishment of irrigation works in the dry land states of the west, and the opening up of the lands thus reclaimed to farm settlement. The work has been enormously successful. Thousands of substantial farmers have found homes upon land made astonishingly fertile by irrigation, which before the adoption of this policy lay idle and unproductive. Millions of acres of sagebrush have been made productive of enormous crops. The work has been of incalculable value to the nation as a whole. Now, for purely political reasons and in the effort to force the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention who will vote for the renomination of Mr. Taft, this great irrigation work has received a tremendous check. A single illustration suffices to show: In the State of Colorado there are two irrigation projects under way, one is what is known as the Grand Valley project the other what is known as the Gunnison Tunnel project. The Grand Valley project was started by the reclamation service in 1908 when James R. Garfield one of Colonel Roosevelt's enthusiastic supporters was Secretary of the Interior. The contracts were approved and the work commenced. Thirty days after the inauguration of Mr. Taft and the installation of Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior this work was stopped. Since that time on one pretext or another no work has been done. There has been a long hard round of investigations, by special agents and army boards, until the whole project is wound up in red tape and delay. Thousands of acres of land that might by this time have been brought under water to furnish homes for many families, and productive farms of great value to the nation's commerce are still idle because of the inactivity of the Interior department. At the same time, work on the Gunnison tunnel is at a standstill, and the reclamation of the great Uncompahgre valley is not completed. Two years ago Congress provided a special emergency fund of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) in order that certain of these projects which had been started might be hurried through to completion. Of this fund one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) was allotted to the Grand Valley project, but still the work was not given to commence work under this allotment and nothing is done. Word now comes to the Roosevelt headquarters in Washington that the reclamation service agents upon some of these suspended projects have received direct information from the department of the Interior plainly stating that this and other irrigation projects are being held up until the different states affected report properly to Washington on the subject of delegates to the Republican national convention.

It is not a question with the Taft managers of the development of the arid lands of the west, it is not a question of the reclamation of thousands of acres of sagebrush and the opening up of hundreds of productive farms, it is not a question of the increase of the commerce of the country, it is only a question of driving through the selection of a few more Taft delegates to the Chicago convention.

The Roosevelt delegates, not the Taft delegates, will sit and vote in the Republican national convention in Chicago, because the Republican party will never stand for such methods. The Taft managers in New York and Indiana are pursuing a course which invites the destruction of the party. New York Evening Mail.

For the Heroine

By Martha McCulloch-Williams

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Edson frowned as the girl took the vacant seat opposite him. He had dined at Harney's oftener than he could well afford because the place was so much man-sie. Women came there to be sure, but either in family parties, or properly escorted; that is to say, for the most part. He had once or twice before seen the lone female in search of a meal, but only once or twice.

This afternoon the lone woman was particularly upsetting. He had come rather early—the day had been blistering—intent upon getting his pet table, just beside the fountain. There, if anywhere one caught a breath of breeze, moreover the water play made the air fresh, and the big skylight overhead was sure to be open. The tiny table was hardly big enough for two. Why had he not seized upon Crane or Hardy and made them come in with him? Then he might have smoked his cigar, sipping his coffee while, at peace with all the world.

All this flashed upon him between lines of the sporting extra, in which he affected to be buried. But even a double-header at the local park could not last longer than through the interval of waiting. He had refused the regular dinner, ordering what he chose. The woman would be sure to go right through all the courses, else affront masculine appetite with iced tea and chocolate eclairs.

A covert glance told him his table mate had not the chocolate eclairs complexion. Her skin was fine and firm. Her hair looked alive—fine tendrils drooped on her brow and about the nape of her neck. She was quietly gowned, in a soft sheer gray something almost entirely lacking trimmings. The lack recommended her to Edson. He was an illustrator, with aspirations toward real art. "Good lines—and she knows enough not to



He Glanced at His Table Mate.

spoil them," he commented fully, noting the while that the sleeves, neither too tight nor too loose, revealed something rare—a pair of perfect dimpled wrists. Neither gloves nor bangles marred them. Indeed the lack of superfluities throughout was refreshing. Edson began to feel that after all Fate had been kind—kinder than he deserved. Here was just the type he had been vainly seeking for a week—the girl in Graham's novel, about whom the author himself was so particular.

He wondered if he could recall her. If he had dared he would have sketched her outline upon his cuff. She did not seem to be watching him. Yet he was aware she knew pretty much what he did. She had answered graciously enough the few common-places he had ventured without in any way inviting their continuance. Evidently she had come for a dinner of herbs. Her meal began with cantaloupe and ended with sliced peaches—a double portion. In between there were green corn and a crisp salad. And by way of finale coffee, for which Harney's was rather famous.

The two came to coffee at the same time, though she had eaten delicately with a refined deliberation. Edson fingered his cigar a thought irresolutely. She smiled and said—the first time she had spoken unprovoked: "Light it, please—if you can say honestly it is good. Otherwise, please wait until I get away."

"I wonder if you really know a good cigar?" Edson answered, smiling the least bit.

She nodded confidently. "My father taught me discrimination—in men and tobacco," she said. "So I have an inconvenient belief that neither is worth while, if mediocre."

"Doesn't the belief make you rather solitary?" Edson hazarded. She shook her head—Edson went on: "Possibly, then, you are a woman's woman."

Another head shake interrupted him. "I am—mostly—a human being," she said. "I have a shell, of course—for self protection—but most times I leave it at home."

"Dare I hope you left it this time?" Edson asked. "She looked at him doubtfully, half a second, then said with a faint shrug: "Isn't it too hot for shells of any sort?"

check. Even then it was no more than a glance. "I know you anyway—your picture is so often in the advertising pages," she said with another little shrug. "I have to pay attention to them," she explained, "since advertising means my bread and butter."

"I see." A hopeless plutocrat—in spite of your dinner of herbs," Edson answered. She laughed softly. "I like only the herbs which cost real money," she said. "That reminds me—your cigar wants lighting. Make haste, please! I must be going in a minute, and am really curious as to the sort of weed you fancy."

"I would rather show you the sort of girl I fancy," Edson said boldly, looking straight at her. I won't ask your name much as I should like to know it—but since you are reasonably sure that I'm neither a pirate nor a kidnaper, I am asking you to go with me to an open air. As You Like It—luckily I have cards."

"That will be very much as I like it," the girl said demurely. "I was just wondering what to do with myself."

But she gave neither her name nor any clue to her identity—Edson was plucked into a deeper, keener interest by her evident reserve. It would be awkward, if he met people he knew—it was likely he might run across a lot. Notwithstanding, he was game—the girl could not elude him always—and she was truly the type of which he stood so sorely in need.

The play, given upon a big lawn full of immemorial oaks, was half over when there came a scud of rain. Yet it was not the big pelting drops which made his companion shudder—of that Edson was certain, although she had given no sign of recognizing anybody in the crowd.

He had seen Graham across at the far side—Graham with his eyes dreamy, yet his mouth set. Graham was not one of fortune's spoiled darlings—inheritor of a fortune, no less a genius and a gentleman. Apparently he had not seen Edson—yet as the rain came thicker, Edson heard him saying behind him:

"Take this umbrella, Dan, while I call a taxi. No use in waiting—we are in for a real rain."

Then the astonishing young woman rose up, faced Graham, and said softly: "No need of a taxi, John—you know neither I nor my frocks ever minded a wetting."

"Elizabeth!" Graham gasped, catching her hands, and going all colors. She, too, changed color—a clear red swept her pallor, and made her vividly beautiful. "I have changed one way," she half-whispered, moving nearer Graham under pretext of shelter. "I have found out it takes a really sensible girl to be the worst possible fool."

"How?" Graham asked chokingly, while Edson stared.

"By reading advance sheets of 'Two Women,' the girl said. "You don't know it—but I am doing press work for it. Of course I recognized myself in it—and your point of view."

"Odd," he recognized you as the heroine—the model for her, I mean—the minute I looked at you across the table," Edson broke in.

She laughed softly. "I want to your table to see if you would do it," she said. "I will tell you now my name—Elizabeth Bradley."

"It is hardly worth while telling it—since it will be Elizabeth Graham tomorrow," Graham interrupted.

She looked at him a little reproachfully. "You had better explain," she said, nodding toward Edson. "He doesn't know that we were engaged until daddy lost so much money your lady mother sighed at thought of the match."

"Never mind! Never mind anything but that you are going to marry me," Graham said stoutly. Elizabeth began to giggle. "I have to mind a lost opportunity," she said. "Since it is happening to me, myself I want it kept dark—but only think what a chance for a press agent, if the story of how the illustrator unwittingly reconciled the famous author and his heroine-sweetheart, could be featured as it deserves."

"I shall tell it to—your successor, and see that justice is done it," Edson said, bowing. "Unless you agree that I may be best man."

That goes without saying," Graham said over his shoulder, as he strode with the drenched but radiant Elizabeth toward a waiting car.

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LET PEOPLE RULE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Opposes President's Attitude on
Popular Government.

PEOPLE'S VOICE MUST PREVAIL

Cheered For Speech in Opening Active
Campaign For Nomination—Quoted
Taft as Opposed to the Majority,
Stands Squarely on His Columbus
(O.) Address.

The salient passages in Colonel Roosevelt's forceful campaign speech, delivered in Carnegie hall, New York, Wednesday evening, are given below:

The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe that the American people are as a whole capable of self-control and of learning by their mistakes. I believe that they show their ability to do so by the way in which they change every device to make the national rule of the people a sham.

I have seen patience with this rule of the tyranny of the majority. When ever there is, tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of the minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that runs behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our constitutional system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention.

Not For Recall Everywhere.

My opponents charge that two things in my program are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary. The first is the recall of judges and the second the review by the people of judicial decisions on certain constitutional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of judges in all states and in all communities. The integrity of our judges, from Marshall to White and Holmes and to Cullen and many others in our own state is a fine page of American history. But I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found sanctuary there, and this is exactly what has happened in some of the states where the recall of the judges is a living issue. Is it not equally plain that the question whether a given social policy is for the public good is not of a judicial nature, but should be settled by the legislature or in the final instance by the people themselves?

The president of the United States, Mr. Taft, devoted most of a recent speech to criticism of this proposition. He says that it is "utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being . . . in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny." (By this he, of course, means the tyranny of the majority—that is, the tyranny of the American people as a whole.) He also says that my proposal (which, as he rightly sees, is merely a proposal to give the people a real instead of only a nominal chance to construe and amend a state constitution with reasonable rapidity) would make such amendment and interpretation "depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities," and that "it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty and property without remedy to the tidal impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

This criticism is really less a criticism of my proposal than a criticism of all popular government. It is wholly unfounded, unless it is founded on the belief that the people are fundamentally untrustworthy. This is the question that I propose to submit to the people. How can the prevailing morality or a predominant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people? The people must know better than the court what their own morality and their own opinion is. I ask that you, here, you and others like you, you the people, be given the chance to state your own views of justice and public morality and not sit me by and have your views announced for you by well meaning adherents of outworn philosophies, who exalt the pedantry of formulas above the vital needs of human life.

Mr. Taft's position is the position that has been held from the beginning of our government, although not always so openly held, by a large number

of reputable and honorable men who have at various times supported government and when they must accept it with reluctance and hesitancy and with every effort to restrict and check and balance as to make the power of the people as limited and as ineffective as possible. Mr. Taft fully defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all the people by a few of the people.

I am not speaking jokingly nor do I mean to be quoted, for I repeat that many honorable and well-meaning men of high character take this view and have taken it from the time of the formation of the nation. Essentially this view is that the constitution is a straitjacket to be used for the control of an untidy patient—the people. Now, I hold that this view is not only false, but mischievous, that our constitutions are instruments designed to secure justice by securing the deliberate but effective expression of the popular will, that the checks and balances are valuable as far and only so far as they accomplish that deliberation and that it is a warped and unworthy and improper construction of our form of government to see in it only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice. Mr. Taft says that "every class" should have a "voice" in the government. That seems to me a very serious misapprehension of the American political situation. The real trouble with us is that some classes have had too much voice. One of the most important of all the lessons to be taught and to be learned is that a man should vote not as a representative of a class, but as a good citizen, who is prepared to do the same as the other members of the community.

Tafts "Dilemma in the People."

Mr. Taft again and again, in quotations I have given and elsewhere through his speech, expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls. In one sentence he says that the proposition gives "powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny." Elsewhere he speaks of the "feverish uncertainty" and "unstable determination" of laws by "temporary and changing majorities," and again he says that the system I propose "would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim," which would destroy "all possible consistency" in constitutional interpretation. I should much like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls "the tidal impulse of a temporary majority" when applied to a question such as that I raise and any other question. Remember that under my proposal to review a rule of decision by popular vote, amending or constraining to that extent the constitution, would certainly take at least two years from the time of the election of the legislature which passed the act. Now, only four months elapse between the nomination and the election of a man as president, to fill for four years the most important office in the land. In one of Mr. Taft's speeches he speaks of "the voice of the people as coming next to the voice of God." Apparently, then, the decision of the people about the presidency, after four months' deliberation, is to be treated as "next to the voice of God," but if after two years of sober thought they decide that women and children shall be protected in industry, or men protected from excessive hours of labor under unhygienic conditions, or wage workers compensated when they lose life or limb in the service of others, then their decision forthwith becomes a "whim" and "feverish" and "unstable" and an exercise of "the grossest tyranny" and the "laying of the axe to the foot of the tree of freedom." That is the old, old doctrine which has been acted upon for thousands of years abroad and which here in America has been acted upon sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, for forty years by many men in public and in private life, and I am sorry to say by many judges; a doctrine which has in fact tended to create a bulwark for privilege, a bulwark unjustly protecting special interests against the rights of the people as a whole. This doctrine is to me a dreadful doctrine, for its effect is, and can only be, to make the courts the shield of privilege against popular rights. Naturally, every upholder and beneficiary of crooked privilege loudly applauds the doctrine. It is behind the shield of that doctrine that crooked clauses creep into laws, that men of wealth control legislation.

"Just Judges Safe."

Remember I am not discussing the recall of judges—although I wish it distinctly understood that the recall is a mere piece of machinery to take the place of the unworkable impeachment which Mr. Taft in effect defends and that if the days of Maynard ever came back again in the state of New York I should favor it. I have no wish to come to it, but our opponents when they object to all efforts to secure real justice from the courts are strengthening the hands of those who demand the recall. In a great many states there has been for many years a real recall of judges as regards reappointments, promotions, reappointments and re-elections, and this recall was through the turn of a thumbcrew at the end of a long distance rod in the hands of great interests. I believe that a just judge would feel far safer in the hands of the people than in the hands of those interests.

My remedy is not the result of a library study of constitutional law, but of actual and long continued experience in the use of governmental power

to redress social and industrial evils. Again and again every worker for social justice has said that the most serious obstacle that they have encountered during the many years that they have been trying to save American women and children from destruction in American industry have been the courts. That is the judgment of almost all the social workers I know and of dozens of parish priests and clergymen and of every executive and legislator who has been seriously attempting to use government as an agency for social and industrial betterment. What is the result of this system of judicial nullification? It was accurately stated by the court of appeals of New York in the employers' liability case, where it was calmly and judicially declared that the people under our republican government are less free to correct the evils that oppress them than are the people of the monarchies of Europe. To my mind with vision to any man with head and real social sympathies to any man who believes with all his heart in this great democratic republic, of course, such a condition is intolerable. It is not government by the people, but more sham government in which the will of the people is constantly defeated. It is out of this experience that my remedy has come, and let it be tried in this field. When as the result of years of education and debate a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer and have chosen a legislature and executive pledged to embody that remedy in law and the law has been fairly passed and approved I regard it as monstrous that a band of judges shall then say to the people "You must fight all over again. First, amend your constitution (which was done years ago); second, secure the passage of a new law (which will take years); third, wait until the new law over the weary and tired people, which will take months to get known and taught; fourth, submit the whole matter over again to the vote. Some judges who have rendered the decision to which you object. Then, if your patience holds out and you finally prevail, the will of the majority of the people may have its way." Such a system is not popular government, but a mere mockery of popular government.

People Will Define "Liberty."

The decisions of which we complain are, as a rule, based upon the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The terms "life, liberty and property" have been used in the constitutions of the English speaking peoples since Magna Charta. Until within the last sixty years they were treated as having specific meanings—"property" meant tangible property; "liberty" meant freedom from personal restraint, or, in other words, from imprisonment in its largest definition. About 1870 our courts began to attach to these terms new meanings. Now "property" has come to mean every right of value which a person could enjoy, and "liberty" has been made to include the right to make contracts. As a result, when the state limits the hours for which women may labor, it is told by the courts that this law deprives them of their "liberty," and when it restricts the manufacture of tobacco in a tenement it is told that the law deprives the landlord of his "property." Now, I do not believe that any people, and especially our free American people, will long consent that the term "liberty" shall be defined for them by a bench of judges. Every people has defined that term for itself in the course of its development.

Task is to Strive For Justice.

Friends, our task as Americans is to strive for social and industrial justice, achieved through the genuine rule of the people. This is our end, our purpose. The methods for achieving the end are merely expedients to be finally accepted or rejected according to actual experience shows that they work well or ill. But in our hearts we must have this lofty purpose, and we must strive for it in all earnestness and sincerity or our work will come to nothing. In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument to be used until broken and then to be cast aside, and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is "sincerity and faith." It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds, but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed. If we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. If on this new continent we merely build another country of great but unjustly divided material prosperity, we shall have done nothing, and we shall do as little if we merely set the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance and thereby destroy the material well being of all of us. To turn this government either into government by plutocracy or government by a mob would be to repeat on a larger scale the lamentable failures of the world that is dead. We stand against all tyranny, by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interest of all of us, for the rule of the many in a spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose, above all in a spirit of kindly justice toward every man and every woman.



Excuse Me!
A New Story by Rupert Hughes We Will Print
in Serial Form

ENOUGH OF BUCKSKIN
NEW HARNESSE NICK DEMPSEY
GOT WAS OF LEATHER.

Thereby Hangs a Good Story of the West—How the Weather Helped Sam Muldrow to Win Almost Hopeless Bet.

"Nick Dempsey was for a certainty the most talented teamster that ever swung the ribbons over a pair of horses," said the cab driver who had come in out of the west to take a position on the box of a metropolitan taxi-whizzer. "He always had the best team that he could combine, and the care he took of them was a lesson to the S. P. C. A. And his harness! Well, Nick laid himself out on them, and they looked like circus fixins'. But pride goeth before a fall and Nick got his, bimby. Somebody told him that buckskin made the finest harness in the world, and he didn't rest till he got a set of buckskin harness. He made it himself, to be sure it was just right, and it was about the gayest thing that ever got up to the footbills, not excepting Sadie McGinnis' wedding togs, and they was some."

"Nick hadn't more than got his new harness tried out till Sam Muldrow, that drove a mule team, challenged him for a trip to the railroad and back, thirty miles each way, and no turnpike, neither. Nick fairly snorted at Sam, but Sam shook a fifty-dollar bill under his snorter and told him that was what was what, and Sam took it at a gulp, he was that willing. We got all our goods by team and they was going back and forth every two or three times a week, but nobody ever thought of making a speed record till Sam put it up to Nick and his new harness."

"They got away all right, and the whole road was out to see them as they trekked along. It was the biggest thing we'd ever pulled off, and betting was frequent all around, odds on Nick about forty-seven to one. People said Sam was a fool, but he said he was trusting to Providence and the weather. It did look like rain, and mules is hard to beat in the mud, but it was a mighty long shot for Sam and the few backers he had. They pulled in at the railroad about even and going easy, both of them taking care of their critters for the haul home next day with a load."

"They was to leave next morning at seven, and no jockeying on the start. That night it rained, cleared off and turned colder, just right for traveling. There wasn't anything at the railroad but a station agent's house and a shed alongside of the house, and the shed wasn't any shelter to brag on. When Sam got to it at about six next morning he found Nick there cussing forty ways for the Sabbath and repeat. He was slaming that fancy buckskin harness all over the ground and swearing every time it hit, and every time it hit it made a noise like cracking a chicken coop."

"The rain during the night had blown in on it, and when it dried it was harder than a board and wouldn't fit a boss any more than an iron cage would. Prompt at seven Sam pulled out for home, leaving Nick in the shed still cussing and banging his harness. Nick got back that night about four hours after Sam had gone to bed, and the strings and ropes and wires and pieces of galluses and strips of boot-legs and sections of buckskin that made up his harness was a sight to see. And Sam Muldrow was a gentleman. He let Nick keep \$25 of the bet to buy new harness with, and Nick didn't get no buckskin harness with it, neither, mind that now."

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